THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter. Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month...... DAILY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

Pass the Corrupt Practices Bill.

The Legislature should pass and Governor Higgins should sign the measure known at Albany as the Corrupt Practices bill, introduced in the Senate by EDGAR T. BRACKETT, Republican, and in the Assembly by GEORGE M. PALMER, Democrat.

There should be no politics, direct or remote, in the discussions affecting such a righteous measure. There should be no opposition to it in any quarter, or from any man or body of men, bond or | reas and nays shall be entered on the journal." free, upright or downright, Republican, Democrat or Mugwump; or from any citizen or public servant of high or humble degree.

It is a measure which rings true for the integrity of the people of the Empire State. It is legislation of the wisest and most civilizing character. The mere fact of Senator BRACKETT's presenting the bill to the Senate and Mr. PALMER's doing the same in the Assembly illustrates in the most striking form the non-partisanship of the measure.

The Corrupt Practices bill is direct and simple. It begins at the beginning of what is known to be a gross wrong to the people of the State, irrespective of the political parties. Year after year elections in New York have been accompanied by degrading reports-many of which have received ample substantiation-of the purchase of votes in all the counties.

The bill provides that upon the presentation to the Supreme Court or to a Justice of that court or to a County Judge by a resident and qualified voter of the county wherein the election which is complained of took place of a petition alleging corrupt practices-that is, the purchase of votes-at any general election or any election for county, city, town or village office, and upon such petitioner filing \$250 security for costs and disbursements, the Supreme Court Justice or the County Judge shall proceed to a summary investigation of the charges made in the petition.

The petition need not be in any particular form, and it may allege such corrupt practices upon information and belief without stating the source of such information and belief. The investigation of the charges must be made within ten days, and the county chairmen of the several political parties must appear and testify; and pending the investigation the county canvassing boards can be restrained from counting the returns from the election district or districts or the entire county wherein it is charged that the corrupt practices took place. The Corrupt Practices bill calls for hing examination of witnesses and of campaign fund books. Within ten days after the investigation ends the Supreme Court or County Judge must render his decision.

The measure, furthermore, has a direct application to candidates for office or their agents. If the petition of the complainant is sustained, the vote of an election district, all the election districts, and, in fact, the vote of an entire county, can be thrown out and not counted; and | ture, while in this State no executive act if the proved corruption has extended to all the political parties in the district, the Legislative department. districts or the entire county, then the entire election can be declared null and void and the candidate or candidates who have been parties to the fraud shall "be disqualified from holding any political or public office or position of public trust for the period of five years.

Concerning candidates for legislative offices, the bill provides that if the election of Senators and Assemblymen is involved in fraud a copy of the decision of the Supreme Court Justice or County Judge shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of the State and to the Speaker of the Assembly and "shall be prima facie evidence of the truth of such facts in any investigation by the Senate or Assembly in relation to the election or qualification of a member of the Senate or Assembly.

The Corrupt Practices bill provides for proper appeals to the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court and thence to the Court of Appeals.

Judge D-CADY HERRICK, to his everlasting honor, said on Monday evening at the Cooper Union to the Citizens' Union meeting:

" I appeal to you to support the bill prohibiti the buying of votes, the purchase of the Legisla ture, the purchase of official station, and I appeal in the name of decency. You do bad things here n New York, but they're worse up the State. So far as your election methods go they are clean compared to what they are up there. * * * When a father sells his own vote and the votes of his sons it's time to stop it. You've heard a great deal of control by corporations; how do they do it? By the use of money at the polls and by paying election expenses of candidates for public office. If you pay the expenses of a man, he wants to show grautude and do the decent thing when a little matter comes up that you're interested in. * * * It's only a question, nowadays, who can raise the most money and spend it most skilfully. Our young men are thinking less of their righteous citizenship. When a man knows it can be offset by a \$5 note, what's the use thinking much about it? (Stop the people who offer the money. Make their expenditures useless. It's impossible to send them to State prison now. The Grand Jury refuses to Indict. We're all in it, they say; or the petty jury disagrees because it's made up of Democrats and Repub-Bosns and they know it's the regular thing. * * * We don't want New York degraded to the extent some of the other States are, but we're drifting

The Corrupt Practices act now on the statute books of the State is a farce and a humbug. We venture the positive and well considered assertion that it has been repeatedly and hideously violated

fast soward it."

of the law of the State. Moreover, it is egislative swindle.

The Brackett-Palmer Corrupt Pracices bill should be passed without a dissenting vote in either Senate or Assembly.

Removal of Judges by Concurrent Resolution.

The course of procedure recommended to the Assembly Committee on Judiciary in the case of Supreme Court Justice WARREN B. HOOKER, by its counsel, ex-Deputy Attorney-General HENRY B. COMAN, is prescribed in Section 11 of Article VI. of the Constitution of New York State. This is the section:

" Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, if twothirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein. All other judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace and Judges or Justices of inferior courts not of record, may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Gov ernor, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein. But no officer shall be removed by virtue of this section except for cause, which shall be entered on the journals, nor unless he shall have been served with a statement of the cause alleged, and shall have had an opportunity to be heard. On the question of removals, the

This method of ridding the State of an unworthy Judge is radically different from impeachment. Section 13 of the same Article of the Constitution provides for impeachment as follows:

"The Assembly shall have the power of impeach ment, by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the President of the Senate. the Senators, or the major part of them, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office. after articles of impeachment against him have been preferred to the Senate, until he shall have been acquitted. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to the evidence, and no per son shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law."

What Mr. COMAN has recommended is the removal by resolution of WARREN B. HOOKER from the office that he now holds. While United States Judge CHARLES SWAYNE was on trial before the Senate of the United States on an impeachment presented by the House of Representatives, his counsel, Messrs. HIGGINS and THURSTON, in an exhaustive argument, brought out clearly the difference between "removal by address," for which the Federal Constitution makes no provision, and removal after trial on impeachment. In cases of removal by resolution in this State no other punishment than forfeiture of office can be inflicted on the offender by the Legislature. Where an officer is convicted on impeachment, however, he may be sentenced to exclusion from the right to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the State. Thus, removal by resolution is a less severe punishment than the other, and of course, it is intended to be applied in cases in which the offences of the accused, while serious enough to warrant forfeiture of his office, are not sufficiently aggravated to make impeachment necessary

The removal by resolution, under Section 11 of Article VI. of the New York Constitution, resembles closely the removal by address" provided for in the Constitutions of several States, save that in most of the States the act of removal is to be performed by the Govbernor upon the address of the Legislais requir d to carry out the mandate of

To remove an officer by address in this State it would be necessary for 100 Assemblymen and 34 Senators to vote in favor of such action. The present Legislature consists of 104 Assemblymen and 36 Senators nominally of the political party to which WARREN B. HOOKER belongs, and 46 Assemblymen and 14 Senators politically of another faith. Mr. COMAN is a Republican, as is Justice HOOKER, and the Assembly Committee on Judiciary is, of course, controlled by members of the Republican party. If only 54 Republican Assemblymen and 20 Senators of that party should vote against Justice HOOKER, all the Democrats being against him, his removal would be effected.

Justice HOOKER, it must be borne in mind, is an Odell Republican.

Agricultural Missionaries.

The Secretary of Agriculture and a few other worthy gentlemen believe that the American farmer is in need of enlightenment on matters pertaining to his business. Therefore missionaries are sent out in special trains to push ideas into him. They carry samples of agricultural products to show him what he might and should do, and they tell him to go and do it. The enterprise is most commendable.

One of these useful outfits has lately made a trip through western Maryland. The lecturers told the farmers of that State how they could make \$2,000,000 a year, in corn alone, beyond their present income. Their message and its argument apply with equal force to other States. The farmers of Maryland average a crop of thirty bushels of corn to the acre. The New York State average is about the same. Pennsylvania averages about thirty-five bushels, Michigan thirty and New Jersey thirty. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa average about forty bushels. The argument of these missionaries is that better cultivation in the Eastern areas would increase the average by ten bushels to the acre. The argument is undoubtedly sound.

American farmers, as a class, are far less progressive and far more tenacious of old and fixed ideas than are our merchante and manufacturers. When the great Western areas of Indiana, Illinois, lows and Kansas were invaded by settlers land was cheap and the soil

in every election since it became part | virgin. Big crops and cheap prices resulting from this combination convinced cumbersome, sadly deficient in directness. | the agriculturists of the East that coma clock for fraud, also a political and a petition was hopeless, and those who did not migrate for the purpose of sharing the wealth of the new region settled down at home with a conviction that a living was about all they could expect from their farms. This idea became fixed, and it prevails to-day. The conditions of to-day convert it into a distinct fallacy.

Farm values in the West have increased until they now approximate those of the East. Thus, dividing the total value of farm land with improvements, including buildings, by the number of acres of improved land, it appears that an Illinois farm is worth \$60 per acre. while New York State farms are worth \$57. In point of possible productiveness it is doubtful if the Western lands are now much more fruitful than the lands of the older States would be if they were intelligently cultivated. In the matter of price the farmer of the East has an advantage in the markets. A writer in the Rural World estimates that the average yield of corn to the acre in New England and the average price obtained last year give each acre planted in corn a producing value of \$26.30. On the same basis the Illinois corn grower received only \$14.23 per acre for his crop, while the Iowa grower received only \$10.75.

The principle involved in corn production holds good with regard to other crops. The missionaries who preach to the Eastern farmer the opportunities which lie in larger crops from smaller acreage are doing good work. Under the conditions of to-day the farmer of the East is in good case to compete with the farmer of the West. His first step is to get out of his head the idea that his competition is hopeless. In that process the missionaries are giving him assistance by means of facts, figures and practical illustrations. Our persistent and energetic Secretary of Agriculture will do well to turn a few more of them loose on the community.

The Wheel of Yesterday.

One of the magazines this month contains twenty-two pages of automobile advertisements, while one-sixth of a page is given to the announcement of a bicycle factory. Nothing shows more plainly the collapse of interest in bicycling than the disappearance of the advertisements that a few years ago filled the business columns of the press.

In no other leading country has this form of outdoor exercise declined so largely as in America. It is not, however, holding its own in England against the competition of automobiles and golf; and the ordinary wheel is being replaced to some extent by the autocycle. But there are probably ten common wheels on the roads of England now where there is one in our country. The same may be said of Germany and France; and Switzerland last year, with not much more than half the population of New York State, imported 17,500 bicycles,

in addition to its home manufacture. The greatest pleasure in bicycling is in the country, away from crowded streets. But wheeling on most of our country roads is about as pleasurable as sawing wood. Their ruts, sand, softness and mud did more than anything else to wear out the somewhat feverish enthusiasm for the wheel between 1893 and 1898. The muscle and nerves of European wheelmen have been spared most of this onerous task, because their roads are good.

The mileage of good common roads in our country is increasing, and the bicycle initiated the reform. Perhaps we may never see another great bicycle craze, but the merit of wheeling as an outdoor exercise is genuine, and the tendency will be to recognize it fully as good roads multiply.

Good Reading for Good Bostonians.

Back in the days when the middle aged youngsters of the present were mere striplings-to be exact, in the year 1811the Farmer's Almanac, that unrivalled compendium of astronomy, agriculture and general enlightenment, uttered this profound philosophic truth:

The italics are the Almanac's, but they are not needed to establish a statement masterly in its brevity, lucidity, veracity, which is accepted as unquestionably as another universally recognized axiom, that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. Both are true: both are the common heritage of mankind.

These reflections are consequent to a casual survey of a single page of advertisements in an old established weekly paper published in Boston, which teems with announcements of periodicals printed in every part of the world. Through them Boston folks are invited to subscribe to magazines dealing with New Life, Occult Science, Psychic Power, Astrology, Health, Self-Confidence, and Mental Tonic. We venture to say that the like of this collection of announcements could be seen in no paper published elsewhere. For example, we are informed in bold, black type that

"Wings of Truth is a handsome monthly maga nine, at present comprising forty-eight pages and cover: It is devoted to the best known methods of securing health, overcoming poverty, and obtaining true happiness in this life. It teems with vital interest to all classes, and the poor overworked. downtrodden man and weman need it more than the wealthy! It gives them new hope; it teaches them how to overcome present conditions, and how to gain the comfort and happiness which is the

Wings of Truth has its home in London, and is edited by O HASHNU HARA, who may be a Hindu, perhaps, though it might be suspected from his name that he hails from County Antrim. Next in order we see that Orofino, Idaho, bursts into print with the New Life, which, to quote its publishers, is

"A monthly periodical devoted to a finer and nobler realization of life. One dollar a year, \$1.25 in foreign countries. Sample copy free.

" It you are tired of the old life, with its pain. heartache and emptiness, read the New Life, and you will come into and live the new life, which is tor, peace and bountiful supply of all good and desirable things."

That sounds attractive. If one had an octual guarantee that he could swap, say, emptiness of pocket for Government bonds, it would pay to send for a free sample copy. Before doing so, however, one should consider the alluring advertisement of Now, a San Francisco maga-

zine "advocating Health, Happiness and

Opulence-all this here and now"; "Now is a journal of Soul Culture which includes the education of man in the use of his Spiritual faculties, the unfolding of Psychic Power and the development of Self Control. It is a spiritual messenger with food for the soul, and is the leading New Thought journal of the world. No premiums, gifts or prizes with Now: it stands on its merits."

This disdain for premiums and prizes is commendable when we learn further that a "three months trial trip" costs only 10 cents. That is pretty cheap for a course of study which teaches a man how to unwrap his Psychic Power and get a cinch on real, all wool Soul Culture. Why, an ordinary treatise on potato culture, or the eradication of fleas from a dog, costs that much. But we must hasten over the advertising page of the Boston paper, which contains enough esoteric think food to last a week. Corry, Pa., has a monthly magazine, Etelka by name, and, if we may place our trust in plain black type:

"It owes no allegiance to any school, sect. cult or person, and is devoted to a fearless exposition

In poetic fancy we can see the editor of Etelka-perspiring, shirt sleeved, and happy-thinking out chunks of Truth while he contemplates innumerable excursion trains of the Erie, as they wind their brown and crowded lengths through Corry's sunbaked streets toward the shimmering bosom of Chautauqua. Then, from Loudsville, Ga, comes this announcement:

"The Morning Star, now enlarged -- A monthly iournal of the Proclamation of the Mysteries and Lost Truths of the Ancient Wisdom Religion of JERUS CHRIST; being the Official organ of the Order of the Cross and Serpent.

The Philomathian of Union City, Mich. is devoted to the exposition of "Occult Science," whatever that may or may not be. Lawrence, Kan., has a cure for physical ills which stump the most famous medical men in the world. Chicago, of course, sends forth every thirty days a magazine of mental tonic, "Sure to make you bright, cheerful and happy, likewise successful." While from St. Louis comes this:

"The Central Sun, a paper published in the interest of material, mental and spiritual science. Teaching how to resurrect, cultivate and develop the spirit healing substance (or power) within man, mind, soul and body, and become acquainted

There are other announcements of how to be happy though miserable; how to be rich though poor; how to be healthy though ill. But we forbear to go further. The question which at once suggests itself is. Why should this weird collection of magazine announcements find itself set forth in a Boston periodical, and in none other in the civilized world?

For years the wholesale and retail florists who supply the New York trade have urged the city to build and lease to dealers a public market, but without success. Now the hope of getting a municipal building is weakening, and the Florists' Exchange, a trade paper, has been investigating the flower and plant sections of Covent Garden Market, London, to show the practicability of establishing a similar institution here. Covent Garden Market is a proprietary exchange, and the flower and plant sections are very profitable to its owner, whose principal difficulty appears to be to furnish room enough to meet the demands for space in the buildings. The plant and flower trade in New York is an important and remunerative branch of commerce. Many of the dealers have acquired wealth in it, and the capital to build a great central market could be raised without difficulty. Properly conducted, such a market in New York would unquestionably prove profitable. and sooner or later it will be established. At present the flower growers meet their customers in the open air, or under a tent, and their facilities are entirely out of proportion to the volume of the business they do.

A private letter received from Constantinople states that as the result of an interchange of views between the two Govern ments a Japanese Ambassador will shortly be accredited to the Sultan, and a Turkish Embassy will be established at Tokio. A Japanese agent has already, it is said, arrived at Constantinople for the purpose of selecting a residence for the coming Am-

The new bridge across the St. Lawrence River at Quebec will put our East River bridges into the second class. The river span of the Brooklyn Bridge is 1,595 feet. The span of the Williamsburg Bridge is 1,600 feet. The Quebec bridge will be 1,800 feet from pier to pier. Its total length, however, will be much less than that of either of the New York structures, because of the elevation of the river banks at the points of

approach. The Fast River bridges have a clearway of 135 feet above the water level. The Que bec structure will have a clearway of 150 feet. Its width of 80 feet is less than that of either of the New York bridges, the Fast River bridge being 85 feet, and the Williams burg 118 feet. It will carry a double track railroad, a double track trolley, highways and sidewalks. Its tower; will be 360 feet above the river, compared with 278 feet for the Brooklyn and 335 for the Williamsburg. The contractors are an American firm, and the structure when completed will form a part of the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Monctor, to the Pacific

Mave the Japs Raised the Enemy's Sunker

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A point rather generally overlooked in connection with the impending naval engagement in the East and the strength and disposition of the respective forces is the fact that it is warrantable to assume that the Japanese, who have remained discreetly silent on the subject, have not neglected the opportunity of raising several of the Russian war-ships that were sunk by direct gun fire after the capture of 303 Metre Hill.

Before the fall of Port Arthur Gen. Stocssell several excellent photographs of the town and barbor, showing particularly the position, and to some extent the condition, of several of his sunken ships. These pictures were later published in the Allustrated Landon News. From them it seems quite possible to have raised the Retvizan, Pobleda and Tzarevitch. These could have been towed to Sarebo or Nagasaki, docked and rγfitted, and could by this time, three months later, be used as formidable additions to the Japaness 20-1. As I say, the Japanese have kept absciute slienc on this subject. It may be that they will actually hoist the Russians with their own petard.

NEW YORE, April 12. ENGINEER.

He raised his rod and whipped the stream, And then, when he was shrough. He might remark, with perfect truth

A CONNECTICUT INSTANCE.

How the Phonix Life Was Rescued for Its Policyholders.

Expert insurance lawyers and other authorities on insurance matters, especially those connected with life companies, are saying that the real situation in the Equitable Life Assurance Society is not essentially different from that of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Connectiout in 1889. After a thorough investigation and after the Phænix's affairs had been turned over to the policyholders. Orsamus R. Fyler, Insurance Commissioner for Connecticut, said:

The company is now substantially in the hands of its policyholders. The possibility of one man gaining control, and, if so disposed, looting its assets, has happily forever passed.

There were several reasons why Phoenix Mutual Life of Connecticut was taken out of the hands of the old directors and turned over to the policyholders, and insurance authorities said yesterday that these reasons were entirely analogous with the present situation in the Equitable Life Assurance Society and ought to furnish the Legislature at Albany and the Insurance Department at Albany a sure and safe method to protect the 600,000 policyholders of the Equitable. In 1889 Commissioner Fyler of the Insur-

ance Department of Connecticut became satisfied that excessive and illegal dividends had been declared and paid to the stockholders of the Phoenix Mutual, and he issued an order forbidding the further payment of any sum to the stockholders, whether as dividends or interest, until such time as further orders should be made by nim. It had been made public by the Connecticut newspapers some weeks prior to that time that the president of the company had negotiated for the sale of a controlling interest in the capital stock, held by him, at a price ten times its par value and far in excess of any legitimate value it possessed. The policyholders of the Phœnix became alarmed at the nature of the proposition. The Charter Oak and Continental Life Insurance companies of Connecticut, then in the hands of receivers, were monuments of mismanagement and thievery too recently erected in the Nutmeg State to permit of further experiments such as were suggested by the proposed sale of the president's controlling interest in the capital stock of the Phœnix Mutual. The history of the National Life Association of the United States was another instance where speculators procured control, and in ways known only to unscrupulous and designing persons succeeded in a remarkably short time in freezing out two-thirds of their policyholders, and in doubling the surplus f the company.

The directors of the Phoenix Mutual of connecticut representing the minority stockholders, commendably prompted by a desire to avert a threatened calamity to the company and policyholders, such as was suggested in the president's offer to controlling interest of the capital sell a stock held by him, applied to the Legislature of Connecticut for such relief as would baffle and render nugatory the contemplated sale of stock. A resolution amendng the charter of the Phœnix company. having for its object the retiring of the capital stock under certain conditions. and making the company in fact as well as in name a purely mutual company, was passed by the Connecticut Legislature on June 21, 1889.

In order that a clear understanding may be had of the condition of affairs in the Phoenix Mutual at this time, the following

facts should be stated: Eight resident directors, soon after earning of the contemplated sale, in order that it might be possible for the policyholders to procure control of the company in the event of the passage by the Connectiout Legislature of a sufficient amendment its charter, proposed to the president purchase his stock. The proposal was ultimately accepted, and a contract entered into by which the president agreed to sell to the eight directors all his stock. stock standing in the name of the President at that time was 1,002 shares, the whole capital being divided into 2,000 shares. He afterward procured ten shares which were not included in this sale. The price agreed to be paid for the stock was \$250 per share, or five times its par value. The contract stipulated that the stock should be transferred on or before June 17, 1889. The stock when transferred was held in rust by one of the directors, to be transferred to Insurance Commissioner Fyler in trust for the policyholders, in the event that they should avail themselves of the power granted by the Legislature to purchase the stock of the company.

The Connecticut Legislature amended the charter of the Phœnix Mutual so that the policyholders could purchase the capital stock of the company. All told, there were 4,204 policyholders of the Phœnix Mutual present or represented at the meeting called to purchase the stock of the company. A proposition to make the price per share \$50 instead of \$250 was voted down by the decisive vote of 4,154 to 50. A amotion to make the price \$150 per share was lost on a vira voce vote; and a ballot was then taken which showed that 4,151 roted to pay \$250 per share to 53 noes Commissioner Fyler formally approved the action of the policyholders of the Phœnix Mutual in purchasing the stock of the company. On the following day Commissioner Fyler, exercising the authority vested in him, appointed six directors, who were of the old board, and he appointed nine who were new members of the directorate. Commissioner Fyler said at the time concerning the payment of excessive and illegal dividends to the old management that a moral and a legal wrong had been done the policyholders of the company by the payment of such dividends. The Commissioner also compelled those stockholders who had been directors of the company at the time the dividends in question vere declared to pay to the company \$64.90 on each share of stock on which they had received these dividends. From that moment the rehabilitation of

the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Connecticut was complete.

'Ware Damaging City Trees!

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It is ow a misdemeanor to cut a street tree without a permit from the Department of Parks, or, either with or without the permit, to wilfully injure such tree. The pelice will make arrests for such misdemeanor. Linemen, paving contractors, builders and

past. Will you kindly state that the Tree past. Will you kindly state that the Tree Planting Association will, upon request, appear by counsel, and, by courtesy of the Magistrate, conduct trials without charge when arrests have been made?

The counsel of the association, Charles Thaddeus Terry; 167 Breadway, should be immediately notified when assistance is desired.

Bearetary of the Tree Planting Association. New York, April 12.

The Salt of the Earth. From the London Truth. From the London Truth,

"Sait of the Earth" What you" No. not
Your latest boastful tale is
One that it would be wise to take
"Cum magno grano sails."
Seeing how not and pungent is
Your average oration.
And how, with words that bite and sting,
You foster irritation;
"Sait of the Earth" is not a term
For such a proud high atopper;
h mame more suitable for you
is surjer "Earopers Perpett" MOROCCO.

Probable Course of the French Compared With That of English in Egypt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is a singular coincidence between the events on the Morecco-Algerian frontier reported in the Paris despatch to THE SUN of this merning and the French programme regarding Morocco as laid down in an article in the Paris Nouvelle Revue of March 16 last. This article is generally understood to have been written by an officer of the French Army, Capt. Juinot-Gambetta, attached to the French Mission under M. Saint-René Taillandier at Fez.. The coincidence is so remarkable that some of the passages are worth quoting:

The French programme bristles with fewer dif-Sculties than is represented. They are: 1. The Minister leaves Fez with the European staff. Every one left behind would be murdered

an hour after 2. We shall abanden Udja to the bands of Rogué and Bu-Amara. 3. But we occupy the place afterward by the

flying column stready formed under Gen. Lyantey, which thus places itself, in the view and knowledge of every one, in the line of our march on the capital. 4. We shall concentrate at Tangler the Mediter-ranean squadron, in order to be the first to send cruisers into the ports where the Germans and Italians will endeavor to be ahead of us 5. Then, gain Taza, the second stage on the route

But we shall hardly need to go even that far Three days after the occupation of Udja and the ports Morocco will receive us, even with the Mus-sulman-like admiration of the tribes for every

manifesiation of strength.

All the rest is only chimeras, idle trash, hellow and even culpable dreams.

In other portions of the same article Capt. Juinot-Gambetta expresses similar ideas. He says: "We shall be driven by the necessity to act." "The violence of fanatical counsels of which we shall only get the upper hand by force." "That which Europe expects is to see us conquer rather by substitution than by force." "If M. Saint-René Taillandier does not leave after slamming the door." It will be noted in connection with the second paragraph of the programme that. The Sun's despatch states that action has already begun at Udia, the place indicated by Capt. Juinot-Gambetta as the first of the several stages on the line of a French advance on fez from Algeria.

By the light thrown on the Morocco situation by this article it is possible to discern the motive of the German Emperor's visit to Tangier and his speech there. He accomplished for Germany what the fourth paragraph of the programme aimed at preventing. In other portions of the same article Capt

complished for Germany what the fourth paragraph of the programme aimed at preventing. He got in shead of the French cruisers in a very assure manner, and has a good deal disturbed the general plan of agreement laid down in the Anglo-French and Franco-Spanish conventions about Morocco. Whether the result of all is to be the pacifying of German susceptibilities by compensations in other directions or the marshalling of Panlaimic forces under German suspices for other directions or the marshalling of PanIslamic forces under German auspices for
the preservation of the integrity of the remaining Mussulman self-ruled countries
remains to be seen. It also is uncertain
whether the French pacific penetration of
Morocco will be any more successful than
the British peace mission to Tibet was in
ke-ping up its non-warlike pretensions.
The whole situation is exceedingly interesting, for it is on all fours with that in Egypt in
i852 when the British went to rescue the
Khedive Teofik from Arabi, and incidentally
remained in the country to take care of him
and his successor ever since.

PERA.

NEW YCHE, April 11.

GLASGOW'S STREET RAILWAYS. Benial That the Municipality Fails To Operate its Own Lines.

To the Enligh of The Sun-Sir: Your orrespondent John F. Baxter informs a startled world that Glasgow "has had large experience in the ownership of its street railroads - not in the working and management of and in the leasing of them to the highest bidder for a term of not less than ten years at a time. Although the fare is only three cents during the rush hours the city receives back every ten years the full cost, net, of its roads." Why do men write such tommyrot? The fact that Glasgow owns and operates its street railways is as well known as printer's ink can make it. It is the most quoted example of pure municipal ownership. Albert Shaw described it in his book "Municipal Government in Great Britain," published more than ten years ago. It has been the subject of innumerable magazine articles, and every traction manager in this country keeps in touch with the municipal street railway system of Glasgow.
Glasgow has always owned the lines. In 1871 it leased them to the Glasgow Tramway and Omnibus Company for a term of twenty-three years on terms most advantageous to the city. This was the only lease ever made, and from it the city derived a profit of £63,628. Why do men write such tommyrot?

and from it the city derived a profit of £63,628
It refused to renew the lease, and on July 1,
1884, began to operate these lines and to introduce improvements which have luce improvements which have made this one of the model plants of the world.

The fares range from one cent to eight cents, the average being less than two cents. According to the last annual report 56,788,872 passengers were carried for a cent, 178,021,739 for two cents, 8,624,099 for three cents and about 3,000,000 for the longer hauls. Compare these facts with Mr. Baxter's statement about "three cent fares during rush hours."

John Young is at the head of this great municipal department, and he is recognized as one of the traction experts of the world. Mr. Dalrymple, who has consented to give Mayor-elect Dunne of Chicago the benefit of his advice, is one of Mr. Young's assistants. Glasgow not only owns and operates its street railways but also manufactures its cars, motors and most of the devices which make up a traction plant. Under municipal ownership the fares have been reduced more than 40 per cent, wages have nearly been doubled, the service has been improved until it is the model plant of Great Britain if not of the world, and despite all these expenditures the surplus of receipts is in excess of \$1,125,000 per annum.

the surplus of receipts is in excess of \$1,125,000 per annum.

Since these facts are accessible to all who are interested in this question I see no reason for such grotesque misstatements as those which appeared over the name of the correspondent I have quoted.

FREDERICE UPBAM ADAMS.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, April 11.

HARD WORDS, THESE? Pupils in the Spelling Class Submit Their

Selections. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is hard for ne to understand how some of the words your correspondents submit as being difficult to spell ald possibly puzzle any one. I once won a gold medal in a spelling match, and I submit these words, which have sometimes caused me a moment's uncertainty! Embarrass, apologize, supersede, berration, skillful (or skilful), illegitimate, tran coolly, privilege, commemorate. NEW YORK, April 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The lists of "uncertain" words which have been published in the last few days are mild compared with those that trouble me. I submit the following list of "bad 'uns" as being "the real thing." Some of them may not be correctly spelled. This is due to the fact that the writer has no dictionary at hand and cannot remember bow the blamed things

"Sacharine," "irridescent," "paralell," "firery, prophesy," "geopardy," "recrudesence," "crysa is," "inadvertance," "tradgedy." E. D. P. NEWARE, April 12.

TO THE PDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In spelling vords like deceive, conceive, receive, believe elleve, all difficulty may be avoided by remem pering that I and e follow the order that ob tains in the word slice. That is, I comes first afte : and e comes first after c. I know of but on NEW YORK. April 12.

Experience. Knicker-Why does Jones sympathize with the Bocker-Because he crawls under

In Oklahoma. There's allence in the thriving towns Down Oklahoma way. he politician thoughtful frowns Down Oklahoms way. But the bold jackrabbit flirts his heels, Coyotes coy emit shril squeals— They're getting square (tho' roughened) deals, Down there to-day.

A piercing eyeglass sweeps the plain Down Oklahoma way.

A brilltant amile delights his train Down Oklahoma way. The mountain lion seeks his lair: He knows he'll get a run for fair. And things are doing daily there During the stay.

And when again Fort Worth is in The limelight gay,
The tajes you'll read will be a sin.
What! Hunting? Say! And then he'll hit the trail once more For Colorado's golden shore, And dot the road with words galore Down Oklahoma way.

ROCKEFELLER CASH ALL RIGHT. Far Be It From Us Not to Let Him Get

Rid of It, Says Mission Board. Boston, April 12.- The prudential committee of the American Board of Foreign Missions to-day made public the announce ment that John D. Rockefeller's \$100,000 gift would be retained, together with a statement of its reasons. To return the money, the committee says, would be morally wrong and legally impossible. It is willing, however, to make the de-

cision on moral grounds alone. An "official document in the case" is to be made public later. This is said to be a letter from a person closely identified with John D. Rockefeller, perhaps from John D. Rockefeller himself, which is said to have a very important bearing on the controversy. The reasons on which the committee based its decision that it would be wrong not to retain the gift are, briefly,

follows: First—The action proposed by the protestants would have been wrong, for it would have been to express disapprobation and condemnation of a man when he was doing an act of benevolence. This would have been to confuse the issue and to act contrary to the Christian spirit. To prevent any man from doing good is a wrong way in which to condemn him for doing evil.

Second—The method suggested by the

in which to condemn him for doing evil. Second—The method suggested by the protestants would produce the most harmful results and the attack is directed at the wrong point. The membors of the committee would encourage every effort to raise the ethical standards of business life. At the same time, we must erect no barriers to prevent any man from doing a good deed. The accumulation of vast fortunes may be a menace to society; their distribution by the owners while yet alive is an bution by the owners while yet alive is an

nution by the owners while yet alive is an important safeguard to society.

Third—We hold a charter as a missionary organization for certain specific duties, under certain limitations. We are not organized to decide questions of temperance, or economics, or socialism. To attempt this would be an assumption of an authority outside of our charter and results. authority outside of our charter, and never intrusted to us by the churches. Fourth—This committee has no right,

Fourth—This committee has no right, by returning this gift, to set up a new ethical standard with regard to missionary giving against the judgment of a majority of our corporate members.

Fifth—The committee in returning the gift would by that act pass judgment upon the character of the donor and the business methods which he is said to have used, and thus would be doing a wrong to the church of which he is a member. Any accusation against him could not in Christian courtesy be acted on until the case had first been tried before the church which indorses him as a member in good and regular standing.

dorses him as a member in good and regular standing.

Sixth—This gift, like all gifts, places no officer or member of the American Board or any minister of a church under the slightest obligation to approve in any way the acts of an individual or corporation.

Seventh—It must be said publicly that we cannot legally return this money. We are advised by those in whose legal counsel we have the highest confidence that in the case of a public charity, maintained entirely for the benefit of others, the trustees have no legal or moral right to refuse money because they do not approve of the giver. Furthermore, if we are rightly informed, decisions of the highest courts are to the effect that trustees who have once accepted a gift and assumed certain obligations have no power to return the gift and to absolve themselves from those obligations.

\$50,000 FOR HOLIDAY SCHOOLS. Savings on Teachers' Salaries Go to Help

a Board of Education Project. The Board of Education considered many letters yesterday protesting against the proposal to shorten the school day for first year pupils from 5 to 31/2 hours. The secretary read protests from the Brooklyn Principals' Association, the Public Education Association, the Henry Street Settlement, the Normal College Alumna House, the Child Labor Committee, the Workers' the Child Labor Committee, the Workers' Club, the Association of Neighborhood Workers, the Order of Rathbone Sisters' Auxiliary of the Knights of Pythias of Tottenville, Staten Island, the Male Principals' Association of Menhattan and The Bronx, and the Association of Women Principals of Public Schools in New York.

cipals of Public Schools in New York.
Some of the organizations asked that's
public hearing be given before the length
of the school day is finally settled. No
comment was offered after the letters were read. They were referred to the committee on elementary schools, with the understanding that a public hearing will be held

The budget committee reported that \$50,000 would be turned over from the general school fund to the committee in charge of vacation schools, recreation centres and playgrounds. The money was saved by old time teachers leaving the department and others being engaged at lower salaries. Salaries are graded by length of service. This \$50,000 will be added to the \$135,000

This \$50,000 will be added to the \$185,000 set apart from the 1905 appropriation. Chairman Warburg of the playground committee wants more, if possible.

A motion was made to disapprove the bill making the first F iday in June a holiday so that the Brooklyn Sunday school children can take part in their annual parade.

"An editorial in The Sun very clearly summed up the matter a few days ago," said Mr. Schmitt. "If you grant this privilege to one religious denomination, all ilege to one religious denomination, all other religious denominations would have an equal right to demand a school holiday.

For that reason I oppose granting such a The motion to disapprove was carried. In a discussion about fire extinguishers in the schools, with which, it seems, some schools are poorly supplied, Commissioner Donnelly said that no extinguishers should be put in schools except in the suburbs. The principals and teachers in case of a fire, should give all their attention to getting the children out and let the fire department the children out and let the fire departmen look after the fire.

REAL MUNICIPAL FERRY?

Or a Contract Ferry to Staten Island Now the Question. Business men and residents of South

Brooklyn appeared again yesterday before the Sinking Fund Commission to urge the municipalizing of the Thirty-ninth street ferry, but the commission did not act. The majority of the commissioners are willing that the city should take over the ferry, but President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen will not recede from the position he has taken that the city ought not to go into any more ferry schemes until it is seen how the Staten Island municipal ferry turns out.

Whether the city shall run the Staten Island ferry with municipal employees or let a contract for its operation is now to be decided. The commission adopted

vesterday Mr. Grout's suggestion that the Dock and Law departments should be asked to confer with the commission determine which course is advisable.

Charles S. Hervey of the Finance Department, who has been investigating the financial affairs of the Union Ferry the financial affairs of the Union Ferry Company, recommended that the company should be compelled to pay its indebte ness to the city, amounting to \$163,608 representing 7% per cent. on its earnings, which has accumulated since 1901 when the company stopped paying revenue to the city. The company insists that if cannot pay so much and has asked for a reduction. Mr. Hervey recommends that the indebtedness should be liquidated, and that from next May the company should be allowed to operate without a fixed rental and that the sum to be paid by the com-pany should be fixed at the end of the year

and be contingent upon its financial co First of Iselin Charity Gifts.

NEW ROCHELLE, April 12.-The executors of the estate of Adrian Iselin have just notified the treasurer of the New Rochelle Hospital that they will soon turn over to that institution \$5,000. The gift is the first that has been announced since the banker's death. Mr. Iselin set aside \$300,000 in his will for charitable bequests and left instructions what institutions were to be benefited.